NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Calling the Oriminal Calcudar.

fore Judge Benedict edict opened the court yesterday morning or the purpose of calling over the names on the crimcalendar and arraigning the parties for trial at the term, commencing on Thursday, the 6th of Febru-Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Atto ney, Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District attorney, sesisted by Mr. Bell and Mr. Rolling, were present on the part of the government. Judge Benedict said that he would devote fourteen days of next term to the trail of criminal cases, beginning on the first Thursday of sext ments. He proposes to set down for trail the sees that were to be proceeded with, and requested the District Attorney to call sod arranga the parties.

A number of prisoners were then arraigned who bloaded not guilty to the charges against them, and lays fixed for their trial. The court then adjourned.

BRITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford ludge Blatchford sat yesterday for the purpose of searing motions in bankruptcy proceedings. In the matter of the American Air-Light Company, Mr. Horatto Allen, President of the company, appeared in court and dmitted the service of the papers, &c. A demand was to for a trial by the Court to decide as to whether

made for a trial by the Court to decide as to whether the company had, as alleged in the position filed against them, committed acts of bankruptcy. The case was referred to Mr. Commissioner Gutman to take testimony and report to the Caurt.

In the Matter of Ottenheim and Cohen.—A motion was made in this case for an adjudication of bankruptcy. After Mr. Sandford had been heard in support of the motion, the matter was adjourned until saturday. February I. There were some other motions, but they did not prove to be of public interest, having reference only to more matter of form and detail.

Proceedings Before Registers. Before Register H. W. Allen. In the Matter of Newton S. Briggs. - Executed and de-

svered to John Sedgwick, assignee, assignment of bankupt's effects. Matter of Robert M. Field. Jr. - Made adjudies Warrant returnable February 12, 1868, at eleven A. M. In the Mauer of Isaac Lew no. — Executed and delivered both Sedgwick, assignee, assignment of bankrupt's before and effect.

to John Sedgwick, assignee, assignment of bankrupt's estate and effects.

In the Matter of Leopold Burdaum, Aaron Burbaum and Seligman Oppositeimer.— Held first meeting of creditors. Many of the creditors present not having time to make proof of their debts no assignee was appointed and legister adjourned the proceedings to the 29th lost for the appointment of an assignee.

In the Matter of Wittkiam D. Abbott.—Held first meeting of creditors. Register appointed John Sedgwick as assignee of bankrupt's estate.

Before Register Williams.

In the Matter of S. M. and M. Levy.—Proceeded with examination of bankrupt, Mark Levy. Adjourned to the Sist inst.

In the Matter of Frederick W. Coleman.—Held meeting to show cause, and there boing no opposition passed the last examination of the bankrupt.

In the Matter of Daniel Haines.—Issued order to show cause on bankrupt's application for discharge, returnable February 18, at ten A. M.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

Petitions Filed Yesterday. Wm. M. Kirk, New York city-Referred to Register

George Higgins, New York city-Referred to Registe Metahum. John M. Riley, New York city—Referred to Register Williams. Wm. sutherland, Washington, Dutchess county—Re-Henry Bonnell, New York city—Referred to Register

Fitch. Heary Cammeyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Referred to Reg-Witer Allen.

Wm. W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph M. Orvis, New York city—Referred to Register Daylos.

ries M. Simpson, New York city - Referred to Reg-UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Alleged Frands on the Tradesmen' Before Commissioner Osborn The particulars of the case of the United States Garness E. Baker have been fully reported in the

HERALD. The defendant had been employed as paying teller in the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city and while acting in that capacity it was charged against and while acting in that capacity it was charged against him that he had embezzted funds, the procenty of that establishment, to the amount of \$10,000. Evidence touching this charge was heard, at several pittings, before the Commissioner. Mr. Joseph Beil appeared on behalf of the government, and itr. John Sedgwick and hr. D. C. Birdsall were connect for Mr. Baker. Yesterday the Commissioner rensered his decision, holding the defendant for triat on the above charge. It is probable that the trial of this case will be had in the ensuing session of the United States Greatt court during the month of February.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. Important to Ship Owners Selling Their Ves-

Andrew Lillia vs. James E. Ward & Co.-This is suit for the possession of the brig H. G. Berry, or for \$5,000 -- the value thereof-and \$1,000 damages for on-delivery of the same. Defendants, by written order, directed an auctionser to sell at public auction, at his salesroom, on Wall street, on the 11th day of December, 1866, the brig H. G. Berry, then lying in this port and needing repairs, having been astore. At the sale on December II, after some half dozen bids, she was knocked down to plaintiff, the highest bidder, for the sum of \$1.600. He tendered money to the auctioneer, who had made the usual envires in his sales book, but was directed to take it to defendants, for whom the vessel was sold. He then tendered the money to them and domanded possession of the vessel; but they refused to deliver it, and excluded his keeper from her; whereupon plaintiff brought suit for the vessel, satting forth the facts of the sale and purchase at auction, and the tender by the purchaser to the seller of the purchase money. Defendants demurred to the complaint and argued that the amount being over \$50 they were not bound to deliver the vessel unless the contract was in writing and signed by them, or that the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer of the did the seller to deliver the property on tender of the money. The General Torm affirmed the judgment below. directed an auctioneer to sell at public auction, at

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Chiengo and Rock Island Railroad Case Before Judge Cardoze.

This case came up again yesterday morning in Chi bers, when the motions to continue the injunction, to punish the defendants for violating it, to require the pusing the detection of violating it, to require the proceeds of the new issue of charge, amounting to \$4,500,000, to be deposited in court or placed in charge of a receiver, were fully argued by Mr. David Dudley Field, counsel for the plaintiffs. Messra, Evarts and Tracy, who represented the defendants, responded, when his Honor took the papers, announcing that he would render an opinion on Monday next. The decision in this much linguisted case is looked for with much in this much litigated case is looked for with much anxiety by the legal profession and Wall street finan-

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Emily F. Pord vs. August Belmont and others, Truslees. -This was an appeal from Special Term in favor of defendants. The action was brought for the partition of certain loss of land in the city of New York, the plaintiff alloging that she holds as York, the plaintiff alloging that she holds as tenant in common with the defendants, who are trustees under a marriage settlement. The defendants by their action deny the alleged tenancy in common, and set up title in themselves as trustees in the whole premises. This action was tried before Chief Justice Roberison, at Special Term, without a jury, on the 17th December, 1896, and he, after time taken for deithers in dismissed the compliant with costs. A motion was made on the part of the plaintiff, after the trial, to bring in the heirs of Matthew St. Clair Clarks as parties, which was denied. Plaintiff now appealed from this decision. The Court reserved judgment.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

Action for Slander. Before Judge Gross and a Jury. Amalia Fischer vs. Frank Finner.—This was an action brought to recover \$500 damages for an alleged assault and battery by the plaintiff against the defendant, wil-

and battery by the plaintiff against the defendant, wilful injury to personal property and slander. The plaintiff is a Swedish lady, and speaks the English language
with such a mixture of German, English and French
that it was impossible to take her teatimony clearly,
even with an interpreter. Her son, brother and a young
lad, witnesses in the case, testified that she had been
struck and pushed by the defendant, and that he had
used the glanderous words complained of.

The defence was that the defendant, being the proprietor of a lager beer salcon in First street, had rented
to plaintiff the basement bensath the salcon; that desiring to live there himself he gave her notice to quit on
the lat of January, 1868, which she agreed to do on
payment of \$5. It was admitted that defendant paid
her \$2 of the \$5. She had not on the day fixed for her
removal left, but said she would on the al. On the last
mentioned day she was still in the premises, alleging
she had no monegop pay fer a cartman; that defendant
paid \$3 for a cartman to remove her goods, and thereupon at her request several mea triped her to pack up
and move out. The assault and shader was denied by
several witnesses. One witness testified that he could
drink twenty glanses of lager without its affecting his
memory. The case was two days on trial, ably summed
up by both connect and given to the Jury, who, not
having agreed as a jate hour yesterday siternoon, were

directed to bring in a scaled verdict on Menday morning.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Surrogate Tucker, during the past week, has admitted to probate the wills of the following persons, deceased:—Adams D. Stewart, August Suchi, Francis M. Banon, Peter Randall, Sigismond Bass, James A. Dodge, Eliza Day, Mary Underhill, James Spencer, Francis M. Pains, Bernard Fox and Thomas Booth.

Banon, Feler Randall, Signamone Bass, James A. Dodge, Eliza Day, Mary Underhill, James Spencer, Francis M. Painz, Bernard For and Thomas Booth.

Letters of administration have been issued on the estates of the following parties:—Patrick Connor, Edmund M. Foz, Jacob Stephans, Carl Schaus, Pannie Tompkins, Peter Daly, Samuel Elisson, Edward Leuthay, Patrick McGovern, James Newton, Charles Ruhl, John F. Gantz, Karl Haarbaun, George W. Blanck, George W. Bullen, Herman Reichenback, Meyer Born, George R. Wilson, James Williams, Donotte Baum, Eliza Baum, James Culien, Latham Griesel, Catharine Gregory, Albert Reimers, Jason Williams, James M. Berrier, John Alred, James Wall and Christian Mack.

Letters of guardianship have been issued as follows:—To Gregory Reidel, guardian of Anna W. and Marguerite Kiarman; Albert Rundell, guardian of Martin S. Anderson; Maher Bloodgood, guardian of Harrison S., Daniel H., and Joseph B. Barclay, and Julia H. and Reginald S. Barclay, and Richard I. Korreit: Lawrence Potter, guardian of John Potter: Angust Kempf, guardian of Christian and Hanna Mack; Robert P. Nosh, guardian of F. W. Salimonson.

In the estates of the following named persons the accounts have been finally settled:—Caroline Westlerberg, Theodore R. Clute, Adelande Mendelshon, Alfred W. H. Ireland, Robert L. Rowan, John Lotten, Frederick Winston, Martin Schmidt, Peter Vandenbrugh, John Lattlefield and Jacob W. Morris.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Pensonal. - Governor Fenton, Lieutenant Governor odford and a large number of the members of the gislature were in town yesterday. CONCERT AT St. PATRICE'S CATHEDRAL - To alleviate the

ondition of the suffering poor of the city a grand conoert will be given this evening at St. Patrick's cathedral under the authores of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul'society, by whom the proceeds will be distributed to the needy. To render this concert attractive the committee bave secured several prominent artists, compressing Madame Chome, soprano; Mrs. Grosz, soprano; Mrs. Werner, centratic, Signor Tamara, tener, Sienor Ardavini, baritone; Mr. A. Lobst, baseo; Mr. H. Schmidt, French horn: Mr. B. Listemann, solo violin; Mr. A. Hoch, voloncello, and a chorus of forty voices. The performances will be under the direction of Mr. Guetavus Schmitz, organist of the cathedral, with Mr. Henry Schmitz conductor. With such an array of talent the concert cannot fall to prove a success. Apart from inducements thus held out the prime object cannot fall to stimulate all whose pulses are stirred by the recollection of the unisery which is wide-pread in this city at the present time, when a large number of the laboring class especially are out of employment. The benevolent and praireworthy labors of the Society of St. Vincent de Faul have done mirch to relieve this distress, but the increasing want among whole families renders is imperative to appeal to the public in the cause of charity.

Los it was Rivers.—There was an immense quantity of

Ion in the Rivers. -There was an immense quantity floating ice in the East and North rivers yesterday, and the ferry boats and other vessels had considerable diffi culty in making their way through it. The schooner William H. Perry, of Williamsbury, which had on board with an different action of the side stove in vesterilar after-noon by a large cake of ice. She was brought to pier 14 by the assistance of the barbor police beat, in a slaking condition. The schooner was damaged to the amount of about \$100

Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M., on Friday ovening preseated their Past Master, William B. Shove, with a valu-ble jewel, bearing Masonic devices and set with dia-monds. The presentation was made by the present Master, B. T. Burnham, in an appropriate speech. The occasion was an interesting one.

THE CHOLERA Ship LIEBNITZ -The passengers of the ship Liebnitz, which arrived from Hamburg with cholera on board, and who have been detained at Lower Quarantine since their arrival, have been released, and came up to Castle Gardon yesterday, 24th with the exception of tweaty-three, who still remain on board the hospital ship illinois, all of whom are convalescent.

Penacz Reconn.—The following are the number of arrests made by the police during the past week :- Satur day, 18th, 195; Sunday, 19th, 84; Monday, 20th, 170; Tuesday, 21st, 130; Wednesday, 22d, 169; Thursday, 25d, 183; Friday, 24th, 191; Total, 1,072.

Science of a Watter, -Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest at 71 West Seventeenth street on the body of Charles Visuia, late a writer at one of the Broadway hotels, who committed saicide by cutting his three with a razor. Decensed left his place a few days ago collecting some money due bline, and reported that he was going to Beston; instead of doing so, however, he was going to Beston; instead of doing so, however, he went on a spree, and while suffering from the effects of over indulgence put an end to his life. Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of Canada.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A SUSPECTED MURDERER DISCHARGED .- John Riley, alias John Thompson, the young man brought from Chicago a few days since by detective trying, of the Central office, on suspicion of being the man who shot Central office, on suspicion of being the man who shot and killed officer John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth precinct, corner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue, on the 21st day of August 1864, was brought before justice Dowlmr at the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and as it was clearly shown that the accused was not the man who murdered officer O'Brien the magnistrate discharged him. As Filey, alias Thompson, partially answers the description of a man who escaped from prison in Venango county, Pa., where he is wanted to serve out an mexpired term on conviction for robbery, he was temporatily detained for the purpose of identification. Riley says he is not wanted in Pennsylvania to answer any

flicer Buckley, of the Fourth precinct, arrested Samu-Sullivan, a youth of eighteen years, on the charge of aving broken into the basement of premises No. Ackerman piace (New Chambers street), occupied by Edwin Schaffer as a gun factory by means of forcing open the shutters and window, and steading two pistols, valued at \$11. The burglary was committed on the night of the 20th inst., and when arrested a ticket representing one of the stolen pintols was found in his possession. Justice Dowling committed Suffixan for trial.

ALLEGED LOTTERY OR GIFT ENTERPRISE SWINDLE.

Clark, Webster & Co. in Trouble-Their Office and Papers Selzed-Arrest of the Principal Operator-Examination Before Justice Dowling.
Some weeks ago Mr. David William De Forest.

residing at No. 380 State street, Brooklyn, inor gift enterprise speculation of Mesers, Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, and two or three days since received notice from that firm that he had drawn a prize in the shape of a \$200 gold watch. Accordingly yesterday morning Mr. De Forest called upon Charles Sinclair, a clark in the office of Clark, Websier & Co., and wished to see his prize. Sinclair informed him that he could not have it till he had paid a percentage of \$10 upon the prize drawn. The watch was shally shown to De Forest, and as soon as he obtained possession of it, it is alleged, he ran into the street and attempted to escape. Officer Ottignen, of the Broadway squad, coing called, arrested De Forest and took him before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, where Sinclair appeared and made a complaint, in which he charged the prisoner with attailing a watch, valued at \$20. De Forest was required to give held it \$200 to answer the charge of petit farceny. At this point in the proceedings Sinclair, much to his astonishment, found the tables nicely turned upon him, as the magnitrate directed De Forest to make an affidavit against Sinclair for violating the lottery laws.

In his deposition Mr. De Forest says that James G. Clark, William C. Websiter and Henry Elicadid distribute and dispose of pianos, gold watches, jeweiry and other merchandise, to be determined by lot or chance, or a drawing by lottery; that the same is drawn by Clark, Websiter & Co., at their office, \$2 Broadway; that he chance in such lottery, that the is a clerk in the office of Clark, Websiter & Co., his dittes being to distribute prizes wan on the lottery organized and controlled by Clark, Websiter & Co., and that on the 25th he received notice of a prize awarded to Mr. De Forest, and was about paying him the same, it being a gold watch; that planes, gold watches, money and other goods, warea and morthandise are kept by Clark, Websiter & Co. for distribution as prizes, the results of a lottery drawn at Washington, District of Columbia, upon payment of a percentage.

The magistrate also required finclair to find ball to await the result of an examination. At the same time was finally shown to De Forest, and as soon

distribution as prizes, the results of a lottery drawn at Wanhington, District of Columbis, upon payment of a percentage.

The magistrate also required disclair to find ball to await the result of an examination. At the same time the Judgo issued warrants for the approbantion of both Clark and Webster and also Heary Elias. Later in the day Elias was arrested and brought to court, and subsequently by direction of Justice Dowling, officers Ottignon and Pheips proceeded to the premises of Elias and selized a large quantity of tickets, account books and ledgers, and fook them to court with John D. Wilegx, John Devany, John Benson and Andrew Peters, clerks in the place, after first leaving officers Robinson and Hubbard in charge of the premises. The books and papers will be thoroughly examined to see if they contain matter which may be introduced as evidence against the defendant Elias. On an examination Justice Dowling required Elias to give ball in \$1,000 to answer, and all the elerks were held in \$500 each to appear as witnesses. Mr. William G. Crombie, of \$47 Eighth avenue, extered into bonds for Mr. Elias and also all the clerks. Mr. Elias is thought to be the real proprietor of the lottery or giff enterprise business at 62 Broadway, and that Clark & Webster only exist on paper.

ware in ourit and expressed a desire to make complaints agains them; but one good complaint was considered as effective, as far as the ends of justice were concerned, as a dozen. Persons who have been swindled would do well to attend the examination in the case, which is named for ten o'clock on Wednesday morping next. After the liberation of Rius and his clerks the premisen were delivered over to Elias again and the police withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Beard of Aldermen. A meeting of this Board was held yesterday at noon

ursuant to adjournment, with the President, Alderma Coman, in the chair.

After the transaction of the usual amount of routine usiness a resolution was introduced directing the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council and the inance Committee to proceed to Albany and represent the interests of their respective Boards in questions affecting the rights of the Corporation which may be brought before the Legislature, and expendly to look after an act empowering the Board of Supervisors to raise money by tax for the support of the city govern-

raise money by tax for the support of the city goverament.

The resolution was laid over under the rule and the
report of the trustees of Cooper Union was taken up and
ordered to be placed on file. This report shows the
finances of the Union to be as fo lows.—Receipts during
the year, \$39,995 \$4; expenditures, \$23,225 \$1; balance
in bank, \$6,734 \$3; net balance, \$157 \$69.

The tax leavy, as reported on by the Committee on
Phasee at the has meeting, was taken up and arounded
by striking out the item for aprincing roads, \$25,000.

The levy as last amended was laid over, but advequently taken up and adopted.

A petition was received from the property owners on
Laurens street asking for the widening of that street
from Canal street fo Amity street and for its extension
to Waverley place. The petition was read and referred
to the Committee on Streets.

A motion was mirodoced directing the Street Commissioner to remove forthwith the Loew bridge to dispose of the margial and to pay the cost of the removal
out of the proceeds of the sale. An amendment was
offered directing the Street Commissioner to transfer the
bridge from 12 present location at Breadway and Futton street to Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue.
The matter was discussed for some time and finally laid
over.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks

over.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks and other officers of the Board, as noticed in the HESSAN of yesterday, was taken, up and lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

On motion, then, the Board adjourced to Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

Mayor's Office. At this office during the past week, although business looked at if very brisk, it was in fact comparatively amail. The usual number of callers were daily on hand each one awaiting his turn to visit his Honor the Mayor on all sorts of business.

ing licenses have been issued as follows:-For coaches 5; bearding houses, 12; venders, 31; public carts, 11; drivers, 44; second hand dealers, 3; porters, 5; express wagons, 11. Total 120. The total amount of money received during the week

drivers, 44: second hand dealers, 5; porters, 5; express wagons, 11. Total 120.

The total amount of money received during the week is \$331, including \$12 50 collected for fines.

It appears that none of the drivers employed on the Bleecker and Second street line of stages had been licensed, and they were accordingly arrested and brought before the Mayor. The proprietor of the line also appeared before his Honor, and on giving security for the payment of the honor, and on giving security for the payment of the honors attempted to prevent the officers from arresting the drivers. One of the righters attempted to prevent the officers from arresting the drivers, and for his efforts he was obliged to replecial the county treasury to the amount of \$10.

A gentleman engaged in the "gift" enterprise business, who gave his name as John Maboney, was arrested and brought before the Mayor on a charge made by George-Matthews, of Van Brutt street, Brooklyn. Mr. Matthews was invited by John to try his luck, and John managed to induce George to make to the "gift" establements.

managed to induce George to make to the "rift" estab-lishment a gift of \$55. On being brought before the Mayor John refunded the \$55 and was discharged.

County Clerk's Office.

servant under the eve of his master." This simile will serve to demonstrate the reason for the unwented activity which prevails in the County Clerk's office Mr. Loew has prepared a circular which he intends to distribute sinong the memors of the for and others having business to transact in his office informing them that he, himself, will be in constant attendance from nine A. M. to four P. M., and that any discourtesy or lack of attention on the part of any of the attaches of the department should be reported to him, and the offounding parties will be duly treated. In the crutical he also asks for suggestions from competent persons regarding the workings of the department and states that such suggestions will be adopted as far as practicable.

cable.

Mr. Leew has also issued orders to the clerks under him requiring them to be in attendance at their desks from nine A. M. to four P. M., and informs them that absence will be regulated by the County Clerk only. He also states that he expects them to be courteous and attentive to parties having business to transact in their departments. He further directs the clerks to take particular care of all papers and books entrusted to them, and assures them that they will be held responsible for interesting. istakes.
The Supreme Court clerks are further directed by the

County Clerk to be in attendance at their posts daily from nine A. M. to four P. M. when their branches of the court have adjurned for the term, in order that proper facilities may be rendered parties having busi-ness to transact with their office.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Albany a few days ago, had under consideration on the last day of the session certain amendments to the tween several of the members of the Association.
Although the gentiemen who participated in the discusgrassional method of putting an end to a debate by seek-ing "an early opportunity" to prove each other cowards was not resorted to in any one instance. The

ands was not resorted to in any one instance. The amendments recommended are of a very important character. They are as follows:—

First arthaut the association inderse the recommendation of Governor Fenton in regard to equipmenta.

Second—In layor of postponing immediate action on the proposition to appoint a commissioned officer in each brigade to sapervise enrolment.

Third—That the Legislature be asked to pass a law seconding the right of entrance to the Central Park for division and brigade drill an parades.

Fourth—That any reduction of the National Genral that shall be decided upon should be accomplished by the total distandment of the organization and not by consolidation.

that shall be declared upon should be accomplished by the total dishandment of the organization and not by consolidation.

Fifth—That section 33 of the Military Code be amended by inserting the words "eighteen years" in place of "twenty years."

Fifth—That section 135 of the Military Code be repealed.

Seneth—That section 135 of the Code be amended so as to give each officer, non-commissioned officer and private the same per ciem allowance on parades and drills as required by sections 138 and 134 as is granted by section 14 of the present military law of the State.

Eighth—That section 316 of the Military Code be amended by adding thereto the words "and shall ride free on all raincade in this State."

Ninth—That subdivision 2 of section 218 of the adding to the Military Code be amended so as to extend to all other divisions the same privilege as is accorded to the First and Second divisions in regard to the election of brigadier generals.

The adoption by the Legislature of the third section

will no doubt be strentously advocated by the friends of the provision, who are legion, and it is confidently jerity of the members of the lower House who have been spoken to on the subject have expressed their willingness to vote for its passage. During the session Adjutant General Marvin sent in a communication in which he stated that he would recommend an amendment to the law fixing the maximum force of the National Guard at twenty-five or thirty thousand, and ask serve notitile, so that a yearly tax might be collected and a fund be reserved to reduce the amount of the tax the people now pay for the support of the militia. The following resolution, offered by Colonel Woodward, was

of the National Guard as shall have attended all drills and company meetings (without a single exception) during their term of service.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Brigadier General Lloyd Aspinwall, First division; First Vice President, Colonel C. H. Thompson, Seventh division; Second Vice President, Major General R. L. Howard, Eighth division; Forth Vice-President, Brigadier General E. O. Brown, Third Vice-President, Brigadier General E. O. Brown, Third Vice-President, Brigadier General E. O. Brown, Third division; Fourth Vice President, Brigadier General H. D. Barto, Sixth division; Recording Secretary, Captain Henry Heath, Tenth division; Corresponding Secretary, T. M. Wheeler, Fifth division; Treasurer, Colonel F. A. Conkling, First division; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong, Sixth division.

The next annual section of the association will be held at Steinway Hall, New York, on the third Tuesday of asxt January.

At a meeting of the first company of this command, held a few days ago, at which Major Caristian H. Meday and Captain Richard Allison presided, the following elections were had:—Second Leutenant Samuel C. Rarr elected first licutenant; Orderly Sergeant John W. Bensel elected second Heutenant.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 1, brigade head-quarters, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Rocksfeller, assumed command of this regiment on the Sist inst. The Lieutenant Colonel has been appointed a regimental court martial for the trial of the delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicans and privates of the Second, Twelfth and Sevanty-first regiments Infantry. The Laembers of the Sexond, Twelfth and Sevanty-first regiments Infantry. The members of the Sexond, Twelfth and Sevanty-first regiments Infantry.

od Pebruary 11. The following changes in the regi

Brace.

Elections.—H. H. Evertsen, captain, with rank from 26, 1867, vice M. S. Ewen, resigned; James S. Turner, first lieutenant, with rank from January 2, 1868, vice R.

Colonel Wilcox has issued an order for drille by

Colonel Wilcox has issued an order for drille by division at the reg mental armory, commencing January 27, evening. Dr.lls by battalion will be held at the State Arsenal, commencing March 10.

Resignations.—The resignations of the following officers having been accepted at genera-headquarters, they are honorably discharged the State service:—Captain George W. Lyon, Leculenant J. J. Van Aist.

Promotions.—The following officers having been elected to the positions named will be obeyed and respected accordingly.—A. D. Davis, captain, vice New-kirk, resigned; J. W. Schmidt, first lieutenant, vice Royd, resigned; Milton Benjamin, first heutenant, vice Raper, promoted; John F. Smith, second lieutenant, vice Raper, promoted; John F. Smith, second lieutenant, vice Henjamin, promoted; W. D. Wood, captain, vice Lyon, resigned; Francis F. Stone, first lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted.

promoted.

The officers and members of this regiment will celebrate Washington's birthday by a social reunion of all the members of the command and their friends. Captains J. W. Davis and John Raper, and Leutenaus Bailey, Schmidt and Huyler are the Committee of Man-

agement.

SEVENTY-NINTH HESTMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment will assemble for drill at the regimental armory, as follows—Companies A and B on Monday, January 27; Companies D and G on Wednesday, January 29; Companies C, E and H on Friday. January 31. Line will be formed promptly at eight o'clock P M. These will be continued on the same evenings each successive week until further orders.

SEXTR REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Last Tuesday evening an election for the position of heutenant colonel was had, at which Adjutant Ingersoil was elected.

licetenant colonel was had, at which Adjutant Ingersoit was elected.

INEXEX-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTET.

Captain George W. Wingate, commanding company K, has issued an order calling the attention of the company to the necessity of all members attending the drills under the new system of tacties. The captain announces that he will sol sign the certificates of membership of any habitual absentee, and every man must drill at least twice a month unless specially excused.

THE COMMISSIONED THE EXCUSED AND ACTION.

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Captain Skidmore, formerly acting inspector of this brigade, has been appointed major and brigade inspector by Brigadier General Aspinwali.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Grand tollets have begun to take a very decided character, those for morning wear having a very pronounced style, nothing being new in short costumes Lace now forms the principal ornament on reception to:lets, and velvet and satin for street and evening wear are fast encroaching upon silk. Outdoor garments are worn somewhat larger, on account of the cold weather; but paletots, if anything, are semewhat shorter, and paletot mantelettes and also mantles are again becoming fashionable. Velvet suits, either of black or rich dark colors, are daily increasing in favor, and are generally of which should form a pleasing contrast with the color of the velvet. Carriage dresses are now made of veiveteen, trimmed with fur, with either flowing or close sleeves, and the carriage bonnet must be of flowers. In morning dress bodies the plain high Princess style, cut in one piece with the skirt, is decidedly the most fashionable. The square opening or Watteau form of body seems to be the most fashionable for evening

Promenade dresses and paletot mantelettes are wors en mile. The dress à deux jupes, the lower skirt short and trimmed round the bottom with swan's down. The mantelette is out short at the back and has two long in front, two narrow square tabs are placed at the sides under the arms. The sleeves, à la Julve, are very large and are composed of two separate parts, the front part being round and rather short, and paris, the front part being round and rather short, and the back anch longer and cut square. Other fashionable colors for promenade dresses are the bronze poult de soie, with plant skirt and blue silk, with the ekrit made with a trau. The mantle should be of the talma form and made of black volvet, cut up on each side of the back, and the space between the openings trimmed with jet fringe and a broad flounce of Chantilly lace. The sides of the mantle are trimmed with jet fringe and narrower lace than the back part, and it is atso trimmed all round with passementeric, which forms a heading to the jet fringe and lace, and is carried up the sides of back apenings. Starting from the neck, a trimming of braid and passementeric is carried down the back, forming a long pointed tab in the middle, and a smaller one joining it on each side, which extends over the front of the neck and shoulders, and these tabs in turn are trimmed all round with jet fringe and chantilly. The front opening is trimmed with large gimp buttons, to each of which is attached a tassel. Bonnets are of black velvet, edged with blue velvet, with a spray of blue flower in front and a frill of black lace at back.

Home costumes are of Bismarck silk, with the lower skirt reaching to the ground and trimmed a little above the bottom with a broad Greek border of black gimp. The front should be trimmed with a row of black buttons and these continued up, the body being out a la princesse, the upper skirt is made en tonque, sit up at the cides and back, with the openings trimmed round with black gimp. The front openings are sho trimmed with gimp, and tabs arranged a la mousque start, the tabs being the back much longer and out equare. Other fashionable

The upper skirt is made on unique, slit up at the sides and back, with the openings trimmed round with black gimp. The front openings are also trimmed with gimp, and tabs arranged à la mousquotaire, the tabs being shorter as they approach the waist; and this trimming is carried up the sides of body and over the shoulders. The tunique is trimmed round the bottom with a Greek border of black gimp, somewhat larger in pattern than that on the lower skirt, and the wrists are trimmed to correspond. A long ornamental tab, formed of a double row of black gimp, runs from the waist to the top of the opening at each side.

Evening dresses can be of white tulle, with skirt formed of bouilhons, which goes entirely round, or of crape trimmed with garlands of velvet, ivy and borries. Bail dresses, à la jupe, the lower skirt of pink silk, with wide pleated flounce at the bottom, headed by a ribbon of the same color and a narrow white lace. The opper skirt, of white musiin, cut up at equal distances nearly as far as the waist, showing the underskirt through the openings, which are knotted together at the bottom of the skirt and fastened by two long floating ends made of musiln. Each festoon should be fastened by a single rose and foliage. The corsage is covered with a fichu à la Marie Antoinette, trimmed like the upper skirt and fastened on each shoulder by a rose. The sleeves shows be of single bouffant of white musiin, edged with lace. White Cashmere, in the paletot form, cut up at each side, with long square sloeves, makes a very pretty sortie de bal. White slik, garnet, plnk, amber, claret and violet are fashionable and can be worn at a bail or reception with propriety. Gray felt hats, trimmed with bright blue velvet, with a bird in front with outspread wings and a long ostrich feather, are now being introduced and will soon become quite the rage. Houneis of garnet velvet, with a goda agrafe at left side and trimmed at the back with a poly feath and strings of same masterial, are just beginning to show themselves on our pro

The meeting of collectors and assessors called by Deputy Commissioner Barland at the Metropolitan Board rooms yesterday, was well attended. This gathering rooms yesterday, was well attended. This gathering was based on the determination of the department to make radical changes in the measures taken to ferret out and prevent frauds on the revenue by manufacturers and dealers in whiskey, as stated in yesterday's Hernam. The seizing power (now that the Rewenue Board is practically dissolved) will revert back to the collectors, who are to report to the department the number of inspectors they may need to assist them, and it is requested that they select these as far as practicable from such officers as are now acting under orders of the Metropolitan Board. The lists are not yet made out, but will be ready for confirmation at an early day.

Two seizures were reported yesterday—an illicit still in a grocery store, No. 232 Eighth street. The stock in the store was also placed under seizure.

Inspector Harrey seized a plug tobacco manufactory at No. 64 West Broadway on a charge of having paid ue special tax and having filed no bend, Turned ever to the District Attorney for prosecution.

THE NEW PROPELLOR "FORT LEE."

This boat, built expressly to ply the route between this eity and Fort Lee, including the intermediate landings, commenced running last week. The hull, built by Thomas Foulks, is of the following dimensions:— Thomas Fonike, is of the following dimensions:—
Length of keel, 105 feet; length over all, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; width of guard, 6 feet; despit of hold, 9 feet. She has a direct acting low pressure engine and a 28 by 26 cylinder; her boiler is a double-return flue, 25 feet long, 7 feet for the state of these having the matter in charge to have a plain, substantial and comfortable vessel. It is the intention to have uninterrupted communication the enter year, the boat being constructed to run through ice, affording the residents of the Josey shore the long desired facilities for reaching the city in winter, and will no doubt increase the value of real estate in that locality. The Fart Lee is owned by the Feople's Forty Company, composed of residents of the Captain P, Leving.

CITY POLITICS.

The Presidential Campaign—The Position of Parties in This City—The Candidates "Thought Of" and Their Prospects—John-son, Grant, Chase and Pendicton—Breakers Ahead—Johnson the Favorite in the Councils of Tammany.

The world of politics was never in a more disurbed state than at present. Meetings are being held throughout the city night after night; speeches, resolutions, motions and propositions, and counter speeches, resolutions, motions and prepositions are made, listened to and then outed and discarded as so much blank firing that means nothing and hurts nobody. All the various political organizations in the city are holding councils in their several wigwams, debating the plan of the coming campaign. Not one of them, however, has arrived, or at the present coninneture desires to arrive at a fixed and decided course of action. Time presses, and though all are anxious to take time by the forelock, that fast gentleman is gliding past and no sign indicates the man upon whom the chiefs and their followers must concentrate as the standard bearer of either of the great contending parties in the coming contest. Reconstruction for the Southern States has been a long time a great national desideratum, but before the question as to who shall be the man to put forward as candidate for President shall be decided there will be such a disruption of parties that party reconstruction may never be hoped for. THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES. Grant conquered the rebet States by "attri-

tion," and it is exactly through a similar process,

or, if not that, of spontaneous combustion, should the present contention continue, that the republican party are about being dissolved or resolved nto its first elements when it was no power in the State. The democratic party are holding meetings nightly in all the wards of the city for the purpose of permanent organization for the coming campaign. The first duty of these organizations when completed, will be to meet in convention. through delegates, and then, having at last and finally selected the man whom they shall fix upon as their standard bearer for the Presidency, call a great mass meeting of the people and ask from them an endorsement of their princi and ask from them an endorsement of their principles and of their representative man as candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. In the republican ranks there is a terrible tempest in the smillest of all tea cups. The party has really but one man to cling to in the forlorn hope that a radical Congress has left them to fight against. That man is Grant, and yet even his "mame is seldom heard" at their public meetings. "No Surrender Grant" is no longer a rallying cry at their meetings, and the next man whose name is on their lips they fear even to whisper in each other's ears. The most daring of them cry Grant; these are the men who have, many of them, fought under the General, and beyond the soldier's attachment and devotion to a successful leader in the field, have no object or interest to serve but his honor and advancement. Curious enough, this branch of the republican party claim to be the radical portion of it; but their rad calism seems only to go to the extent of no surrender ism seems only to go to the extent of no surrender for Grant and a thorough contempt and complete deflance for their seceding friends, who have not the courage to name the man of their choice. Th the courage to name the man of their choice. The other is the speculative branch of the party, who anticipate that in the event of Grant's election he will proclaim a general amnesty, so far as the present incumbency of offices go, leaving the 'ins' in and the 'outs' out—an arrangement peculiarly unacceptable to the aspirants for revenue collectorships, United States marshalships, commissionerships, judgeships and various other "ships" that might naturally be expected to require to be manned in the event of Salmon P. Chase being elected to steer the ship of State. The latter branch hold out at room No. 8, Astor Honse, in daily conclave, sending out their circulars far and wide throughout the State, inviting delegates to meet them in convention to be held some time in April, at some point as yet undecided upon, to conwide throughout the State, inviting delegates to meet them in convention to be held some time in April, at some point as yet undecided upon, to consuit as to the nominal of some man yet by them unforeshadowed, because they do not yet proclaim Chase. This great unknown in reality, should there be a chance given to these wire pullers of the Astor House for a show, would, when unveiled, exhibit to their deluded followers the imposing counterfeit presentment to be seen by the lucky few who have the stamps—a genuine one dollar green-back—which now very rare, and valuable as rare, emblem of currency the erst Secretary of the Treasury selected as his advertising medium for the Presidency long ago. The radicals, under their irrepressible leader Spencer, and speaking through him, say, in his "Spencerian" style of language, that their seceding friends "have not seed enough among them to raise up a party for Chase." In this case Chase may be counted out, and the nominee of the dominant republican party in this city will be Grant for President. As to the Vice Presidency there is no difference of opinion, no discord; all is serenc. Chase or Grant, or anybody else, as far as appearances go, Fenton is the choice of all as second fiddler in the dance to the Presidency. Here everything is settled, annountments pre-arranced

dier in the dance to the Presidency. Here everything is settled, appointments pre-arranged and offices to be filled, all disposed of en somme, according to programme. The Chase clique "harp" upon the extreme and unconstitutional measures adopted by Congress in their new reconstruction bill investing General Grant with powers independent of the supreme Executive over the unreconstructed States, and this they seize upon as their ground work of opposition to Grant. They plead that Grant ought not to accept a post so opposed to all the great fundamental principles of the government. The bill also requiring a two-thirds majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court to decide afversely and with effect against any act of the radical Congress comes in for its full share of condemnation. This measure is seized upon as the principal refrigium peccatorum of this small branch of the party, whom their stronger and more confident brethren say have not "seed enough among them" to be the creators of a new party to contest the spoils of office.

The DEMOCRATIC TARTY.

In the democratic ranks there is also a great uncertainty as to their coming man. There is no doubt but the "great democracy" of New York city are unusually exercised as to their action. They look upon Grant through other spectacles than those with which they offed him a short time since. As regarding him, heretofore they were in the delicate position of a young gentleman anxious to pop the question, but whose bashfulness was in the way, or whose conscience told him he would not be accepted. Still they coquetted about until assured he would not accept, and then they seize the first opportunity to denounce him as one they had never thought of in their wildest dreams as the one of their choice. There is now evidently a determined stand taken—that is, as far as the shifting nature of the ground permits them—to come right to the point with a man by whom they will stand or fall. They have looked over the whole political expanse, and before them some error to the party of

that some decided action shall be taken, and the people may learn in time for whom their votes on the next canvass are to be cast. The whole power and influence of Tammany will be given to Johnson, that is certain. At present, however, all is chaos, and none can tell what the next throw of the political diese hox may bring forth. of the political dice box may bring forth

MISCELLAYEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Hampshire Politics. The democrats appear to have it presty much their own way in the present canvass in New Hampshire. Thoy are having spirited meetings all over the State, and are forming clubs and making converts every day cals, and the report that their candidate for Governor, General Harriman, will be superseded on account of his unpopularity is freely circulated, without as yet meeting with any contradiction. The only onthusiasm the radicals can bring out at their gatherings is about General Grant, whom they have declared to be their choice for the radical nomine tion for President. The late town elections show democratic gams, and as the majority of the radicals has been dominishing from year to year for the last three democrats to sweep the State on the 10th of March has distinguished himself in many official positions and bears a most exemplary reputation in private life. His antagonist, General Harriman, was formerly a democrat, and they were in the State Legislature together -- Sinclair in the Senate and Harriman in the Lower Rouse. The following will show the gradual decadence of the radical

1866. 1807.
Governor. Gov. nor.
Republican. 35,137 35,809
Democratic. 30 481 32 663 35,797 32,708 the democrats by 4,656 majority on a total vote of 65,618; and in the spring of 1867, on a vote of 63,505, the same party carried the State upon national issues by 2,999 majority. In one year the demo-cratic vote had increased 2,317, and the radi-cal but 660 votes. These results show the fifty-seven votes in one year, and that a change of crats. But this was before the late great reactions, as exhibited in the great States of New York, Pennsylva-

vote in New Hampshire for some time past:-

these reactions will not be without their effect in the

Granite State.

If we may be allowed to estimate the amount of en thussasm prevailing in the ranks of the radicals in Con-necticut from the lukewarmness exhibited in the columns of the radical presses in the State, we must ay that that party never presented poorer indications of success at the ensuing election. Several of the radical papers have entirely shaken off the party traces and denounce without measure the proceedings at the late Convention in New Haven. Following the Middletown of party trickery, comes the Meriden Recorder, a radical sheet, ably edited by two Congregational clergymen. One of these, a delegate to the Convention, writes over his own signature as follows:-

his own signature as follows:—
At the Republican Convention last Wednesday there was ovidently harmony and good feeling. But it was clear enough to a close observer that the undercurrent of feeling throughout the Convention was: We are been tricked—sold out; not exactly waylaid, but landed on the way or way-landed. Again:—Nor can we understand why a tretext, the most singular and sobecoming for the republican party, should be brugat as the sole reason why one of the candidates for normation, who would otherwise have been the choice of the Convention, should be thrown overboard. It has always been our impression that if political fairness and nonesty were to be found anywhere, it would be in a rapublican convention.

enough to learn that "political fairness and bonesty are cheap articles in republican conventions; and the esson that he learned at New Britain on the 22d instant might have satisfied him that the Sate Temperance Convention was not much behind its republican brother. In an editorial of near a column the Meriden Recorder

The Republican State Convention which assembled in Hartford last Wednesday virtually decreed that James E. English should be re-elected Geyernor of 'onnecticut in April naxt. The ticket lately at in nomination was thrust upon the State in a most reprehensible manner and through the carruptest motives by seneming, unscrappious and wirepulling delegates and their co-workers from that stronghold of copperheadism, that modern Sodom, Now Haven, and it will us doubtedly defeat the glorious cause of liberty and equality in the approaching State election. It is a result that every good and right minded man must deplore; but it is nevertheless a result that cannot op prevented.

The following are among the political items in the

The following are among the political items in the of Connecticut. They begin to believe now that ever the Grant cry won't save them, for the enthusiasm expected to be aroused on that score is rapidly waning throughout not only Connecticut, but all New England

Hear the Recorder :-The partriots who went to Hartford last Tuesday on a train, and fell in with a whal ng party, will ere long extrict." We don't wonder at it, if he exhibited as much knavery and corruptuess at home as he did at Hartford last Wednesday. And on the morning of the 2d of April next we shan't be surprised to learn that he has been worse beaten as Lieutenant Governor than he was as Judge of Probate. Honesty is the best policy; and no other policy will succeed in a party of principle. The Normampton Free Pres, the most prominent republican paper in Eastern Massarchusetts, agaz.—"Mr. Jewell's strongest recommendation seems to be a long purse. When Mr. Charles Parker Enally consented to leave his name at the disposal of his friends he said:—"I do it with this understanding, that I will not contribute one cent to aid in securing my own election:" Here was an incorruptible man—a man whem the party could afford to nominate and elect. A cogent reason why the candidate of the clies of corruption for Governor should be elected:—Because he is a Jewei of great price!

First Class, Stand Up.
Q. Where on the map is New Africa? A. In North

Q. Where on the map is New Arica? A. In Seen America.
Q. What is the capital? A. Washiegton.
Q. Where is the United States? A. Rubbed out, sir.
Q. Who rubbed it out? A. The Fortieth Congress.
Q. Do they allow white men to vote? A. In some parts of the country.
Q. Have they naturalization laws? A. They have,
Q. To whom do they apply? A. Simply to white men.
Q. Who is the most far-seeing man? A. Ben Butler.
Q. How no? A. Becauss he often saw silver spoons all the way from New O. Johns to Lowell.—Hariford Times.

putter of doubt" that Hon. J. R. Hubbell, of Delaware county, Ohio, formerly Speaker of the House in that gress from the Eighth district, has come out openly in opposition to the radical Congressional policy. The democrats of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y.,

save the World, have just carried the town by forty-

nine majority, whereas last year the republicans carried

it by a majority of fourteen.

The Arkaness Reconstruction Convention has fixed the per diem of members as follows:-President, \$16; each member, \$10; secretary, \$12; assistant secretary and chaplain, \$10; doorkeepers, \$8 each, and pages \$4 each; and as mileage, each member one day's pay every

twenty miles going and returning.

There has been asplit among the radicals in Missouri on the question of nominating General Grant at Chicago.

The State of Illinois has recently shown several strong indications of a change in political sentiment in town-ship and city elections. In Princeton the entire demo-cratic ticket was elected by one hundred and sixty majority; last year the radicals had one hundred majority. Straws are also beginning to float in Iowa At a late hotly contested election in Fremont county, to ill a vacancy in the Legislature, the democratic ca date was chosen by over one hundred majority-a large

democratic gain. The Presidential outlook is anything but pleasant to the radicals; so says General Garfield, of Ohio, a strong radical. A Washington correspondent of a New York radi-cal paper says there is "immense danger of a defeat next autumn." The war on General Grant by the Chase

radicals is going on with renewed vigor, even descend-ing to gross personalities, charges of drunkenness, &c. The Radical State Convention of Arkansas has nominated the following State ticket:-For Governor, Genenated the following State ticket:—For Governor, General Powell Clayton; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Johnson, of Madison; Auditor, James R. Berry; Secretary of State, R. T. J. White: Treserer, Henry Praget Espreme Judges, Latayette Gragt, John McClurerand James Thomas Elliot; School Commissioner, Rev. W. J. Gilliam.

It is reported that Governor Harriman's name is to be withdrawn from the Gubernatorial campaign in New Hampshire, and that of Austin F. Pike, Chairman of the Radican State Commissione, audmittage.